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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/827,289	04/20/2004	Tomohiro Sugimoto	2004_0587A	2658
513	7590	04/15/2005		EXAMINER
				KITOV, ZEEV
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				2836

DATE MAILED: 04/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/827,289	SUGIMOTO ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Zeve Kitov	2836

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 April 2004.

2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 - 6 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1 - 6 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 20 April 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                            4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                            Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 04/20/04                            5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) in view of Hobbs (US 4,875,818). Regarding Claims 1 and 4, AAPA discloses following elements of the Claim: a rectifier circuit for converting into a DC power a first AC power inputted from an AC power supply, which includes a diode bridge (element 6 in Fig. 5) and a reactor (element 9 in Fig. 5) connected to an AC input side of the diode bridge and having a small inductance, with the diode bridge having a plurality of first driver elements (diodes 2 – 5 in Fig. 5); an inverter (element 10 in Fig. 5) converting the DC power from the rectifier circuit into a second AC power so as to output the second AC power to a motor (element 11 in Fig. 5), which includes a plurality of second driver elements (IGBT's in Fig. 5); a capacitor (element 7 in Fig. 5) absorbing regenerative energy of the motor, which is connected between DC buses of the inverter and has a small capacitance. It further discloses the overvoltage protection circuit (elements 36, 37 and 38 in Fig. 9) connected between the DC buses of the inverter in parallel with the capacitor. However, the disclosed overvoltage protecting circuit is not of the type, which is activated prior to breakdown of

the diode bridge elements. Hobbs discloses the overvoltage protecting circuit (element 50 in Fig. 1) connected between the DC buses (+ and – lines extending from rectifying bridge 18 in Fig. 1) in parallel with the capacitor (element 19 in Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 56 – 62) thus protecting the circuit from high voltage transients caused by the collapse of the magnetic field in the motor on shutdown. The overvoltage protecting circuit is inherently being activated prior to breakdown of the first driver elements of the diode bridge (diodes of bridge 18 in Fig. 1); otherwise it would not be able to protect the circuit including the bridge. In the circuit of AAPA Fig. 5, the overvoltage protecting circuit will be activated prior to the breakdown of the second driver elements of the inverter, since as well known in the art, speed of varistor reaction is fast enough to protect semiconductor elements from breakdown. As to a capacitor value, the AAPA discloses the prior art capacitor (element 7 in Fig. 5) as being small capacitance capacitor (see Drawings listing, page 7, lines 7 – 9). Both references have the same problem solving area, namely driving the motor by invertors. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the AAPA solution by replacing the regenerative transistor (element 37 in Fig. 9) by the varistor according to Hobbs, because as Hobbs states (col. 4, lines 56 – 62), the semiconductor elements of the inverter and rectifier should be protected against breakdown from high voltage transients caused by the collapse of the magnetic field in the motor on shutdown.

Regarding Claims 2 and 5, Hobbs discloses the overvoltage protecting circuit formed by a surge absorber (element 50 in Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 56 – 62). As to motivation for modification of the primary reference, it is the same as above.

Claims 3 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) in view of Hobbs and Ruckman (US 4,571,656). As was stated above, AAPA and Hobbs disclose all the elements of Claim 1. However, regarding Claims 3 and 5, they do not disclose a surge absorber and a gas arrester connected in series. Ruckman disclose the surge absorber and the gas arrester connected in series (elements 34 and 32 in Fig. 1). Both references have the same problem solving area, namely providing an overvoltage protection to the electrical equipment. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have further modified the AAPA solution shown in Fig. 5 and 9 by adding the gas arrester in series with the surge absorber according to Ruckman, because as Ruckman states (col. 1, lines 44 - 58), the varistor has faster response time than the gas discharge tube and high power dissipation, while the gas discharge tube has the slower response time and the higher energy absorption; therefore their combination shown in Fig. 1 combines both fast speed response and high energy absorption.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Zeev Kitov whose current telephone number is (571) 272 - 2052. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 – 4:30. If attempts to reach examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Sircus can be reached on (571) 272 – 2800, Ext. 36. The fax phone number for organization where this application or proceedings is assigned is (703) 872-9306 for all communications.

Z.K.  
04/12/2005

*Stephen W. Jackson*  
4-14-05

STEPHEN W. JACKSON  
PRIMARY EXAMINER